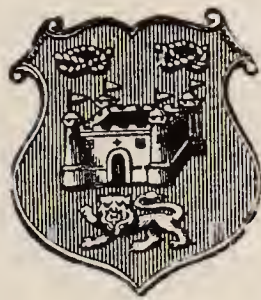


BOROUGH OF STAFFORD



**THE
HEALTH
OF
STAFFORD**

1969

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BOROUGH OF STAFFORD

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

TOGETHER WITH

**THE REPORT OF THE
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR**

1969

BOROUGH OF STAFFORD

HOUSING AND HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman:

COUNCILLOR E. M. HUGHES

Vice-Chairman:

COUNCILLOR T. J. REEVES

Aldermen and other Councillors:

ALDERMAN C. H. MERREY

„ I. H. MOSELEY (Miss)

COUNCILLOR J. V. ARCHER

„ D. J. BOULT

„ E. M. HUGHES

„ M. V. KELEGHAN (Mrs.)

„ J. H. LONGSTAFF

„ H. R. MACHIN

„ A. H. PARTON

„ T. J. REEVES

„ N. J. SALISBURY (Mrs.)

„ A. VAUGHAN

„ L. J. WRIGHT

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Medical Officer of Health:

W. D. H. McFARLAND, M.B., B.Ch., B.O.A., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health:

A. V. CAMPBELL, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector:

F. G. ASHCROFT

Cert.S.I.B. and Certified Meat Inspector

Senior Public Health Inspector:

G. ATHERTON

Cert.S.I.B. and Certified Meat Inspector

Additional Public Health Inspectors:

K. A. SIMS, Cert.S.I.B.

F. WEEDON, Cert.S.I.B., Cert. Meat Inspector

G. W. CREED, Cert.P.H.I.E.B., Dip. Meat & Foods

A. ROYLE, Dip. P.H.I.E.B. (Appointed June)

P. McDONAGH, Pupil Public Health Inspector

Mortuary Superintendent and Pest Operator:

F. E. ELEY (Retired June)

F. EBREY (Appointed June)

Analyst:

R. S. HATFULL, F.R.I.C. (County Buildings, Stafford)

Chief Clerk:

Mrs. H. N. JACKSON

Clerks:

Miss I. M. Elkin

Miss M. R. Rochelle (Resigned September)

Miss L. Bathgate (Appointed September)

*“ The attainment of positive health is one
of life’s greatest achievements: to promote
it in others is one of the greatest
contributions to mankind.”*

—Prof. R. Lindsay Robb.

BOROUGH HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
10 CRABBERY STREET,
STAFFORD.

July, 1970.

**To the Chairman and Members of
the Housing and Health Committee.**

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I wish to present the 92nd Annual Report on the Health of the Borough of Stafford for 1969.

In surveying the year, mention must first be made concerning the infant mortality rate. With seventeen babies dying under the age of one year (nine of these in the first few weeks of life), the rate of 16.6 per 1,000 births is the lowest ever recorded for this Borough. In all, 1,023 babies were born which is equal to the highest number ever born in the Borough recorded in 1963. Many factors are responsible for this low rate but by providing better housing and living conditions, Stafford Borough have contributed in no small measure to this happy state.

The birth rate of 18.9 per 1,000 estimated population, although not startling, is well above that for England and Wales. The number of illegitimate births steadily grows each year, now 78, and has done so since 1962.

There has been a natural increase in population (births minus deaths) of 406, with a total for the Borough given as 54,200.

Death rate remains fairly static at 11.2. The average age at death for males seems to creep up very slowly each year and now stands at 67 years, while females, always allowed a few more years of grace, probably for repentance, died at 72 years. The commonest cause of death – heart disease, undoubtedly comprises most of these in the elderly age group. These at any rate were nearing the eve of their long and it is hoped, full lives and who died of what might be more commonly termed “wear and tear” for which in the human body there is, as yet, no successful system for replacement.

From the Summary Table on the Occupational Health Service (page 11) it will be seen that manual workers, during the year, went off sick $3\frac{1}{2}$ times more often than the Officers and lost over 4 times more days. Discussions took place with the Trade Unions concerned

with a view to reaching some agreement on the amount of uncertificated illness allowed to manual workers in one year. An arrangement has been approved to deal with cases where this is felt to be unreasonable and excessive.

The number of infectious diseases notified calls for little comment. In what should have been a “measles year” the incidence was moderate – perhaps due to the commencement of immunisation, when 244 children were inoculated.

A survey by Bennett Doll and Howell reported in *The Lancet* “showed evidence of a strong positive association between cigarette smoking and sugar intake. Heavy cigarette smoking is positively associated with an increase in the number of cups of hot drinks consumed daily and the amount of sugar consumed”. A probable explanation for this is local dryness in the mouth and diminution of taste. This could also account for the well-known fact that when smoking is given up there is an increase in weight. They also suggest that it is cigarette smoking and not sugar consumption which can give rise to certain heart troubles.

As time marches on and we are guided towards the happy land of metric conformity with Europe and other parts, it is probable that we will abandon our more than 500 million glass milk bottles and replace pints with half litres, rather less than a pint for the same money! The question of a more suitable material will no doubt arise. L. D. Mills writing in the *Ecologist* suggests that “if all these new bottles were P.V.C. the cost would be a fraction of the 6d. each for the glass ones the public lose, smash or take out of circulation for uses ranging from cemetery vases to growing ferns inside. They would banish early morning clattering, be light enough to take 20 per cent more on the same vehicles, cut out collection, off-loading, washing and sterilizing and beat the blackbirds. For test marketing, surveys have shown that the waxed paper cartons used for shops and machine sales are attacked by blackbirds at the sides, wasting up to half the milk, unlike the tits’ modest share of cream from the tops”.

However beneficial this would be for the plastic makers, milk distributors and the customer, it would, however, be “chaos for the local Councils”. The P.V.C. bottles would obviously be deposited in dustbins and this would mean many more loads per district. Disposal by incineration would release chlorine as hydrochloric acid gas, a very strong nasal irritant destroying vegetation, attacking metals, brick, stone and mortar and becoming more corrosive in damp conditions. Discharge of this gas from factory chimneys is strictly controlled but there are no comparable regulations applicable to Local Authority incinerators. Eventually, Mr. Mills concludes that

incineration will have to be banned, and P.V.C., along with other plastics, must then be screened out from the rest of the waste, crushed and used as solid filling material.

I gladly record again a sincere tribute to all members of the staff, and Dr. Campbell who deputises during my absence.

W. D. H. McFARLAND,
Medical Officer of Health.

REPORT

VITAL STATISTICS

Births			<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Live Births:					
Legitimate	..	..	476	469	945
Illegitimate	..	..	47	31	78
					<hr/> 1,023 <hr/>

Birth Rate

The birth rate is 18.9 per 1,000 estimated population.

Illegitimate Live Births

The illegitimate live births per cent of the total live births is 7.6.

Deaths			<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Deaths from all causes	..	..	290	327	617

Death Rate

The death rate is 11.2 per estimated 1,000 population.

Principal Causes of Death

The principal causes of death, together with the percentage of total deaths, are given as follows:—

Heart Disease	..	..	221	..	35.8 %
Cancer	..	..	108	..	17.5 %
Cerebrovascular Disease	..	..	81	..	13.1 %

Cancer of Lungs

There were 23 cases, 19 males and 4 females. The average age at death was 52 years for males and 62 for females.

Cancer

The average age of persons dying from all forms of cancer was, males 66 years and females 67 years.

TABLE No. 1
Death Rates and Average Age at Death

Year	Average Population	Average No. of Deaths per year	Death rate per 1,000	Average Age at Death—Years	
				Male	Female
1888-90	19,171	273	12.37	25	37
1891-93	18,579	270	14.53	31	34
1950-52	40,306	392	9.73	64	63
1953-55	40,993	512	12.50	63	69
1956-58	42,146	485	11.12	62	65
1959-61	45,220	548	12.22	63	68
1962-64	48,976	568	11.73	64	69
1965-67	51,573	583	11.30	64	68
1968	53,590	616	11.50	66	75
1969	54,200	617	11.2	67	72

TABLE No. 2
Age and Incidence of Death

	Males	Females	Total	Percentage
Under 4 weeks ...	7	2	9	1.45
4 weeks—1 year ...	5	3	8	1.29
1—4 years ...	—	4	4	0.645
5—14 years ...	1	—	1	0.16
15—24 years ...	2	—	2	0.32
25—34 years ...	—	1	1	0.16
35—44 years ...	4	6	10	1.62
45—54 years ...	28	13	41	6.64
55—64 years ...	61	46	107	17.3
65—74 years ...	91	80	171	27.1
75—84 years ...	74	112	186	30.1
85—94 years ...	16	57	73	11.8
95—99 years ...	1	3	4	0.645

TABLE No. 3
Number of Deaths per month—Years 1965-1969

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
January ...	62	52	68	79	68
February ...	39	72	54	54	65
March ...	64	77	40	77	64
April ...	40	67	43	54	47
May ...	41	45	42	45	44
June ...	35	29	41	47	36
July ...	36	33	48	45	39
August ...	40	43	39	37	54
September ...	43	50	38	44	48
October ...	45	47	45	43	49
November ...	58	55	55	45	47
December ...	58	49	58	46	56

Infant Deaths (under 1 year of age)

				<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	..	..	..	11	5	16
Illegitimate	..	..	..	1	—	1
				<hr/> 12	<hr/> 5	<hr/> 17

Infant Mortality Rate

16.6 of all infants per 1,000 births.

Infant Deaths (under 4 weeks of age)

				<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	..	..	..	7	2	9
Illegitimate	..	..	..	—	—	—
				<hr/> 7	<hr/> 2	<hr/> 9

The Death Rate is 8.8 per 1,000 live births.
.17 per 1,000 population.

Still Births

				<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	..	..	..	8	7	15
Illegitimate	..	..	..	—	2	2
				<hr/> 8	<hr/> 9	<hr/> 17

The Still Birth Rate is 16.3 per 1,000 (live and still) births.
.31 per 1,000 population.

**Causes of Infant Deaths
UNDER FOUR WEEKS**

Prematurity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Toxaemia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Atelectasis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Septicaemia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cerebral Oedema		..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Congenital Heart Disease			..	..	..	..	..	1

FOUR TO TWELVE MONTHS

Toxaemia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Broncho-Pneumonia		..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Intestinal Obstruction		..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Hydrocephalus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area of Borough (acres)	5,089
Registrar-General's estimate of population (mid-1969) ..	54,200
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1969) according to rate books	16,178
Rateable Value, 31st March, 1970	£2,592,602
Sum represented by a penny rate, 1968-1969	£10,490

The total number of inhabited houses is made up as follows:—

Houses	15,946
Farmhouses	17
Licensed Houses	60
Shops with living accommodation	155

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH SCHEME

Statistics are given separately for Officers and Manual Workers in Tables Nos. 4 and 5, and in each case sub-divided into various Departments.

Section 1 shows the full-time strength in the various Departments and does not include the cases of manual workers from the Prison or seasonal casual labour. Where a full-time employee resigned during the year and was replaced by another, this is counted as one person. The second line in this table shows the total number of employees off sick during the year and does not include recurrences in the same person. A percentage comparison is not given, as obviously this would be misleading in the very small Departments.

Section 2—For each Department the number of incidents or spells of sickness is shown in relationship to the length of absence. Whenever the duration exceeded three days a medical certificate was required. Periods less than three days can be termed as uncertificated, casual and to some extent, voluntary sick leave. Comparison can be made between various Departments by relating the number of incidents or spells of sickness to 100 staff.

Sections 3 and 4 give the age in ten-year periods and the number of employees off with uncertificated illnesses.

Section 5—This shows, for each Department, the sickness rate which can be defined as “the number of days absent on account of illness expressed as a percentage of the total number of possible working days”. The total possible working days has been estimated on a five-day week basis for comparison between Departments and does not include official holidays or annual leave, which has been taken. This sickness rate has been estimated for uncertificated and certificated leave with a total for both.

Tables Nos. 6 and 7 outline the reason for absence for Officers and Manual Workers, divided into broad medical groups.

TABLE No. 4

Officers

SECTION	1. Town Clerk's 3. Surveyor's 5. Water 7. Markets 9. Baths 11. Cleansing 2. Treasurer's 4. Health 6. Library 8. Housing 10. Cemetery 12. Sewage 13. Architect's													
	DEPARTMENT	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
1	No. in Dept. ...	19	31	54	12	16	21	7	18	3	3	2	4	32
	No. off Sick ...	5	23	24	5	4	6	2	8	-	-	1	1	12
2	No. of INCIDENTS Up to 3 days (Non-Cert.) ...	3	19	18	4	-	5	-	4	-	-	-	1	8
	4 days-4 weeks (Cert.) ...	3	25	23	3	3	4	1	4	-	-	1	-	11
	Over 4 weeks (Cert.) ...	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
	TOTAL per 100 Staff ...	32	145	82	58	25	43	28	44	-	-	50	25	69
3	Non-Certs. Age :													
	15-20 years ...	2	2	6	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
	21-30 " ...	1	3	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	31-40 " ...	-	5	4	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	1
	41-50 " ...	-	3	-	2	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
	51-60 " ...	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	61-65 " ...	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	65+ " ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Certificates. Age :													
	15-20 years ...	1	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	21-30 " ...	-	10	2	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	3
	31-40 " ...	-	6	4	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
	41-50 " ...	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
	51-60 " ...	-	1	4	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	1	-	-
	61-65 " ...	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	65+ " ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Possible No. of WORKING days on 5-day week basis ...	4,460	7,329	12,947	2,799	3,834	5,203	1,665	4,311	696	723	477	952	7,617
	No. of days Lost :													
	Non-Cert. ...	5	33	29	8	-	5	-	6	-	-	-	3	11
	Non-Cert. % ...	.11	.45	.02	.29	-	.09	-	.14	-	-	-	.32	.14
	Certificates ...	25	126	162	18	64	38	53	25	-	-	9	-	108
	Certificates % ...	.55	1.72	1.25	.64	1.67	.73	3.2	.58	-	-	1.9	-	1.42
	TOTAL %	0.66	2.17	1.27	.93	1.67	.82	3.2	.72	-	-	1.9	.32	1.56

TABLE No. 5
Manual Workers

SECTION	1. Cleansing		3. Sewage Works		6. Borough Hall		9. Library				
	2. Estates, and Highways and Housing		4. Victoria Park		7. Brine Baths		10. Markets				
	5. Waterworks		8. Cemetery								
	DEPARTMENT	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
1	No. in Dept. ...	54	110	18	31	23	20	12	6	5	3
	No. off Sick ...	37	128	17	24	21	10	10	4	2	2
2	No. of INCIDENTS										
	Up to 3 days (Non-Cert.) ...	154	219	31	14	22	1	9	—	2	2
	4 days—4 weeks (Cert.) ...	45	116	6	26	4	10	5	4	2	3
	Over 4 weeks (Cert.) ...	9	24	1	1	1	2	2	—	—	—
	TOTAL per 100 Staff ...	385	326	211	132	117	65	133	66	80	166
3	Non-Certs. Age :										
	15—20 years ...	—	16	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	21—30 „ ...	3	13	3	2	3	—	3	—	—	—
	31—40 „ ...	10	16	—	3	2	—	3	—	—	—
	41—50 „ ...	9	15	2	4	8	1	—	—	1	—
	51—60 „ ...	9	12	8	1	5	—	2	—	—	1
	61—65 „ ...	2	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	65+ „ ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	Certificates. Age :										
	15—20 years ...	—	8	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
	21—30 „ ...	1	15	1	2	—	—	2	—	—	—
	31—40 „ ...	8	14	—	2	1	1	—	1	—	—
	41—50 „ ...	6	19	1	5	6	6	—	—	1	—
	51—60 „ ...	10	15	—	1	—	2	3	3	—	1
	61—65 „ ...	1	13	1	3	—	—	—	—	1	1
	65+ „ ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Possible No. of WORKING days on 5-day week basis	15,265	26,789	4,479	7,596	5,499	4,846	2,886	1,469	1,213	736
	No. of days Lost :										
	Non-Cert. ...	205	387	46	25	45	1	20	—	2	2
	Non-Cert. % ...	1.54	1.44	1.02	.33	.82	.02	.69	—	.17	.24
	Certificates ...	756	1,981	66	322	294	153	164	43	44	22
	Certificates % ...	5.69	7.35	1.47	4.23	5.34	3.16	5.68	2.93	3.63	2.97
	TOTAL %	7.23	8.79	2.49	4.56	6.16	3.18	6.37	2.93	3.80	3.21

TABLE No. 6
Sickness Causes in Broad Diagnostic Groups — Officers
(Certificated Illnesses)

(1) Group	(2) Disease	(3) Total Number of Incidents	(4) Total Days of Sickness Absence	(5) Average Duration of each Incident. Days	(6) Age Range. Years	(7) Average Age. Years
1.	Diseases of Upper Respiratory System (Colds, Sinusitis, etc.) ...	16	66	4	17-63	31
2.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System (Bronchitis, Pleurisy, etc.) ...	17	102	6	19-63	41
3.	Accidents and Injuries (Sprains, Fractures, etc.) ...	2	48	24	31-64	47
4.	Muscle, Nerve and Joint Conditions (Lumbago, Sciatica, Arthritis, etc.) ...	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Infective Diseases (Influenza, Dysentery etc.) ...	21	114	5	18-62	40
6.	Diseases of Heart and Circulatory System	3	18	6	30-55	46
7.	Gastro-Intestinal Conditions ...	2	18	9	24-27	25
8.	Renal and Bladder Conditions ...	2	20	10	20-30	25
9.	Allergic, Nutritional and Metabolic Conditions ...	1	5	5	35	35
10.	Eye Conditions ...	1	70	70	62	62
11.	Ear Conditions ...	1	6	6	30	30
12.	Diseases peculiar to women ...	6	97	16	25-41	32
13.	Skin Conditions (Boils, Rashes) ...	3	25	8	29-63	30
14.	Other ill-defined Conditions ...	8	36	4	19-49	34

TABLE No. 7
Sickness Causes in Broad Diagnostic Groups — Manual Workers
(Certificated Illnesses)

(1) Group	(2) Disease	(3) Total Number of Incidents	(4) Total Days of Sickness Absence	(5) Average Duration of each Incident. Days	(6) Age Range. Years	(7) Average Age. Years
1.	Diseases of Upper Respiratory System (Colds, Sinusitis, etc.) ...	35	351	10	17-61	42
2.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System (Bronchitis, Pleurisy, etc.) ...	34	843	25	21-65	47
3.	Accidents and Injuries (Sprains, Fractures, etc.) ...	26	885	33	29-58	43
4.	Muscle, Nerve and Joint Conditions (Lumbago, Sciatica, Arthritis, etc.)	39	305	8	21-63	39
5.	Infective Diseases (Influenza, Dysentery, etc.)	46	421	9	24-65	50
6.	Diseases of Heart and Circulatory System ...	5	79	16	44-60	49
7.	Gastro-Intestinal Conditions ...	22	315	14	23-65	37
8.	Renal and Bladder Conditions ...	5	17	3	48-63	55
9.	Allergic, Nutritional and Metabolic Conditions ...	5	71	14	35-65	53
10.	Eye Conditions ...	2	8	4	18-30	24
11.	Ear Conditions ...	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Diseases peculiar to women ...	-	-	-	-	-
13.	Skin Conditions (Boils, Rashes) ...	17	65	4	30-60	43
14.	Other Ill-defined Conditions ...	23	485	21	19-62	46

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH SCHEME—SUMMARY

Officers

Dept.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	AVERAGE
			NUMBER OF INCIDENTS PER 100 STAFF											
YEAR 1966	19	75	47	58	7	26	—	43	—	—	50	50	71	34
1967	50	67	33	33	8	19	—	89	67	—	—	33	46	34
1968	95	156	100	82	26	136	28	100	—	—	—	—	103	63
1969	32	145	82	58	25	43	28	44	—	—	50	25	69	46
			PERCENTAGE OF WORKING DAYS LOST											
YEAR 1966	.55	4.07	1.65	2.55	.15	.38	—	1.01	—	—	.21	1.67	2.06	1.10
1967	3.40	6.07	1.61	.54	1.00	.33	—	3.68	4.60	—	—	.43	3.43	1.93
1968	1.18	2.17	2.33	.47	.96	1.17	.86	5.79	—	—	—	—	4.11	1.54
1969	.66	2.17	1.27	.93	1.67	.82	3.2	.72	—	—	1.9	.32	1.56	1.17

Manual Workers

Dept.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	AVERAGE
			NUMBER OF INCIDENTS PER 100 STAFF								
YEAR 1966	129	27	212	106	232	44	82	100	117	66	122
1967	100	80	200	87	208	60	88	117	33	167	114
1968	178	172	132	122	171	45	100	150	100	133	130
1969	385	326	211	132	117	55	133	66	80	166	167
			PERCENTAGE OF WORKING DAYS LOST								
YEAR 1966	3.41	5.77	7.15	2.72	3.89	2.04	1.47	1.52	3.89	.41	3.23
1967	3.25	5.96	2.90	2.50	3.42	1.58	6.19	1.24	5.54	4.59	3.72
1968	2.99	5.13	3.99	1.95	2.67	1.71	2.40	4.25	14.26	1.48	3.83
1969	7.23	8.79	2.49	4.56	6.16	3.18	6.37	2.93	3.80	3.21	4.87

Manual Workers went off sick $3\frac{1}{2}$ times more often than the Officers.
Manual Workers lost just over 4 times number of days.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS, 1969

TABLE No. 8

Superannuation and Sick Pay		Sick pay only	
Males 34	Females 30	Males 3	Females —
TOTAL — 67			

Public Health Propaganda

During the year talks have been given by the Staff to various organisations covering many aspects of public health. Leaflets have been given out from the Department and posters displayed in various parts of the town.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

The following survey of the social conditions existing in Stafford has been supplied by the Manager of the Employment Exchange:—

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Engineering and Electrical Goods ..	9,774	2,242	12,016
Professional and Scientific Services ..	1,884	4,709	6,593
Public Administration	2,825	1,249	4,074
Distributive Trades	1,249	1,689	2,938
Miscellaneous Services	1,215	1,979	3,194
Bricks, Pottery and Glass, etc. ..	1,772	437	2,209
Construction	2,110	108	2,218
Clothing and Footwear	650	812	1,462
Transport and Communication ..	903	272	1,175
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing ..	707	117	824
Other Metal Goods	902	185	1,087
Chemical and Allied Industries ..	585	315	900
Gas, Electricity and Water ..	333	38	371
Insurance, Banking and Finance ..	223	195	418
Timber, Furniture, etc.	206	40	246
Food, Drink and Tobacco	342	96	438
Paper, Printing and Publicity ..	115	67	182
Mining and Quarrying	49	—	49
Vehicles	89	10	99

DISABLED PERSONS

Rehabilitation, Training and Employment

The services of the Disablement Resettlement Officer of the Department of Employment and Productivity, Mill Bank, Stafford, are available to all persons requiring advice or assistance on any matter concerning the welfare and employment of the disabled. Courses of industrial rehabilitation are arranged for men and women who suffered illness or injury and need help in bridging the gap between recovery and return to work.

Government Vocational Training Schemes, administered by the Ministry of Labour, aim to give an intensive grounding to enable trainees to undertake work in a trade. A wide variety of training schemes, about which full details may be obtained from the Disablement Resettlement Officer, are available to suitable applicants.

A specialist employment service is available to disabled work-people and employers requiring assistance.

SOCIAL SERVICES

The following is a list of the voluntary organisations in Stafford:—

Council of Social Service

Red Cross over 60's Club

Stafford and District League of Friends for Hospitals

Women's Voluntary Service

Stafford Rotary Club

Link

Shelter

The Citizens' Advice Bureau

The Samaritans

Marriage Guidance Council

Soldiers, Sailors and Airmen's Families Association

Darby and Joan Club

Older Friends' League

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICE

Laboratory Facilities

During the year, 109 reports were received from the Public Health Laboratory where bacteriological examinations were carried out.

I would like to thank Dr. Cavanagh for his co-operation.

Ambulance Service (Staffordshire County Council)

The Ambulance Station is situated at Stone Road, Stafford.

Ante-Natal Clinics (Staffordshire County Council)

These Clinics are held at the Child Health Clinic, North Walls and Rising Brook.

Home Helps (Staffordshire County Council)

The number of Home Helps employed is 65.

Immunisation (Staffordshire County Council)

Immunisation is carried out at the Child Health Clinics and by family doctors.

Child Health Clinics

Held at the Health Clinics, North Walls and Rising Brook, Church Hall, Baswich, Holmcroft Community Centre and the Methodist Church Hall, Walton, Stafford.

Clinics

School Clinic, Lammascote Road, Stafford.

Chest Clinic, Staffordshire General Infirmary.

Maternity Homes (Hospital Management Committee)

Burton House, Moss Pit, Stafford.

Hospitals

Staffordshire General Infirmary, Foregate Street.

Fernleigh, Marston Road.

St. George's Hospital, Gaol Square, Stafford.

Venereal Diseases

Staffordshire General Infirmary.

**PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND
OTHER DISEASES**

TABLE No. 9

Notifiable Diseases	Cases at all ages	Deaths	Case Distribution as to Areas			
			North	South	East	West
Measles	269	—	34	140	57	38
Whooping Cough ..	2	—	1	1	—	—
Tuberculosis ..	8	6	1	2	1	4
Scarlet Fever ..	10	—	—	9	—	1
Dysentery	6	—	1	2	3	—
Food Poisoning ..	11	—	8	2	1	—

Measles

Over half the notified cases occurred in the south end of the town and were in the first quarter of the year. All were young children. 244 children were immunised against this disease.

Whooping Cough

There were two cases notified.
447 Primary Immunisations were carried out during the year.

Food Poisoning

Of the 11 cases notified, 7 occurred in an Institution.
All cases were adults. The patients were visited and instructions given as to personal hygiene.

Poliomyelitis

No case has been reported for the eighth successive year.
566 Primary Immunisations and 956 booster doses were given.
Since the commencement of Poliomyelitis immunisations, in all 24,018 persons have been immunised.

Scarlet Fever

Two of the cases notified were adults. The remaining were young children and were in no particular area of the town.

Dysentery

The cases were followed up and the parents of the children notified were given instructions regarding hygiene, etc.

Smallpox

The total number of vaccinations carried out during the year was 441.

Diphtheria

No case was notified during the year.

A primary course of injections was given to 553 children and 991 received a reinforcing dose.

The following table gives an indication of our state of immunisation:—

TABLE No. 10

Year	Number of Children Immunised		Number of babies born during preceding year minus deaths under 1 year
	Primary	Re-immunised	
1959 ...	715	1,209	693
1960 ...	670	1,402	773
1961 ...	835	1,290	792
1962 ...	413	49	833
1963 ...	345	100	865
1964 ...	808	2,067	1,000
1965 ...	1,142	1,891	974
1966 ...	1,207	579	949
1967 ...	991	557	918
1968 ...	1,358	913	966
1969 ...	553	991	946

From the years 1958 to 1968 there were 9,609 children born and from 1959 to 1969 there were 9,037 primary immunisations, giving an overall immunisation of 95%.

Tuberculosis

Seven Pulmonary and one Non-Pulmonary cases of Tuberculosis were notified during the year.

TABLE No. 11
Notified Cases

		Age in Years			
		0—25	26—45	46—65	65 +
Pulmonary	Male	—	4	1	—
	Female	—	—	2	—
Non-Pulmonary	Male	—	—	—	—
	Female	—	1	—	—

The “Balance Sheet” for the T.B. Register is as follows:—

On Register on 1st Jan...	150	Deaths	6
Notifications	8	Transfers in	—
Transfers in	—	On Register at 31st Dec.	152
	<hr/> 158 <hr/>		<hr/> 158 <hr/>

TABLE No. 12
Tuberculosis
Analysis of New Cases and Deaths

YEAR	NEW CASES				DEATHS				Death Rate per 1,000 population	
	Respiratory		Non- Respiratory		Respiratory		Non- Respiratory			
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
Ten year average 1929-38	21.9	15.6	7.7	5.3	12.6	7.8	2.8	1.7	Mid year 1933	0.17
Ten year average 1939-48	11.9	9.2	2.8	3.7	9.0	5.8	1.5	1.4	Mid year 1943	0.57
Ten year average 1952-61	13.8	8.4	0.8	1.2	3.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	Mid year 1956	0.17
1962	8	2	3	-	1	-	-	-	0.02	
1963	11	3	1	1	3	1	-	-	0.08	
1964	-	4	1	-	2	1	-	-	0.06	
1965	8	1	2	3	6	-	-	-	0.12	
1966	6	6	-	1	2	1	-	-	0.06	
1967	9	3	2	-	-	1	1	-	0.04	
1968	3	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	0.04	
1969	5	2	-	1	4	1	-	1	0.12	

Royal Brine Baths

The Baths Superintendent has supplied me with the following report on the activities of the Royal Brine Baths during the year:—

	1959-60	1965-66	1969-70
Swimming	88,839	98,555	110,501
Schools Swimming (Attendances) ..	46,424	72,770	94,755
Warm Baths	19,650	14,556	7,523
Brine Treatment	8,274	9,305	—
Sauna	—	—	3,367
Grand Total	163,187	195,186	216,146

The ten years covered by the above statistics gives very vividly the growth of swimming as a recreational activity, also its importance as a school activity.

Private warm baths have shown a steady decline since 1948, when the housing programme got under way. This trend is national and not just confined to the Stafford area.

HOUSING

The Borough Architect and Planning Officer has kindly supplied the following for the year:—

	<i>Houses</i>	<i>Flats</i>
Houses and Flats erected by private enterprise	261	22
Houses and Flats erected by Corporation	40	44

Births and Stillbirths:—TABLE No. 13

Year	Total Births	Birth Rate per 1,000 population	Birth Rate for England and Wales	Total Still Births	Still Birth rate per 1,000 live and Still Births
1958	693	16.09	16.4	20	28
1959	801	18.21	16.5	16	19
1960	813	18.23	17.1	29	34
1961	854	17.9	17.4	15	17
1962	880	18.23	18.0	17	18
1963	1,023	20.8	18.2	12	11
1964	995	20.1	18.4	16	15
1965	973	19.1	18.1	25	25
1966	939	18.2	17.7	15	15
1967	986	18.7	17.2	11	11
1968	963	17.9	18.0	17	17
1969	1,023	18.9	16.3	17	16

Infant Mortality:—TABLE No. 14

Year	Live Births	Under one month		Under one year	
		Deaths	Rate per 1,000 births	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 births
1958	693	8	11.54	13	18.76
1959	801	24	29.37	28	34.7
1960	813	13	15.99	21	25.83
1961	854	14	16.39	21	24.59
1962	880	13	14.77	15	17.04
1963	1,023	19	18.57	23	22.46
1964	995	15	15.0	21	21.1
1965	973	17	17.47	24	24.67
1966	939	17	18.10	21	22.37
1967	986	15	15.21	20	20.02
1968	963	13	13.5	17	17.6
1969	1,023	9	8.8	17	16.6

Mortuary

The following bodies were admitted to the Mortuary:—

Borough residents	..	..	91
Non-residents who died in the Borough	..	..	6
Brought in from outside the Borough	..	..	66
Borough residents who died outside the Borough	..	..	1
Total	..	..	<u>164</u>
Post-mortem examinations on the above	..	..	<u>162</u>

National Assistance Acts, 1948 and 1951—Section 47.

No action was found to be necessary under this section during the year.

Causes of Death at Different Periods of Life during 1969

	M.	F.	Total all ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks to 1 year	1+	5+	15+	25+	35+	45+	55+	65+	75 and over
Enteritis and other Diarrhoeal Diseases	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	3	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Other Tuberculosis, including late effects	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	—	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
Malignant Neoplasm—Buccal Cavity, etc.	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Malignant Neoplasm—Oesophagus	2	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant Neoplasm—Stomach	5	6	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	3
Malignant Neoplasm—Intestine	2	12	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	2	6
Malignant Neoplasm—Lung, Bronchus	19	4	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	8	10	2
Malignant Neoplasm—Breast	—	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	1	2
Malignant Neoplasm—Uterus	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Malignant Neoplasm—Prostate	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leukaemia	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—
Other Malignant Neoplasms	14	24	38	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	6	10	12	9
Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Diabetes Mellitus	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Anaemias	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Mental Disorders	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of Nervous System, etc.	1	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	2	9	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
Hypertensive Disease	4	10	14	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	5
Ischaemic Heart Disease	91	87	178	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	14	27	8	6
Other forms of Heart Disease	3	15	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49	86
Cerebrovascular Disease	33	49	82	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	5	11
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	15	17	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	27	48
Influenza	1	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22
Pneumonia	24	26	50	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis and Emphysema	21	3	24	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	5	18	22
Asthma	2	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	7	7	9
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	5	4	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—
Peptic Ulcer	5	2	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	4
Appendicitis	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cirrhosis of Liver	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of Digestive System	2	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1
Hyperplasia of Prostate	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Anomalies	1	3	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, etc.	4	1	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Symptoms and Ill-Defined Conditions	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Motor Vehicle Accidents	1	—	1	—	—	3	—	2	—	—	3	2	5	7
All other Accidents	11	11	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

There is little doubt that one of the most obvious developments during the year has been the increasing interest shown in the subject of Conservation. More and more coverage has been given in newspapers and on radio and television. Perhaps even more significant has been the number of nationally known and respected persons who are urging the case for Conservation – and a powerful case it is. True, the word means many things to many people with the consequent risk of fragmentation of effort and resources. It seems to be generally agreed, however, that urgent attention must be given to promoting research into ensuring that solutions are found to increasing complexities which threaten what can best be called the quality of life. Perhaps, in this sense, some might say that conservation is too negative a word, with implications that all that has to be done is to stop conditions getting worse. Certainly in some aspects, a decided improvement should be sought. To hand on to coming generations a better world in which to live would be an achievement; to hand on a worse one, a profound and unforgivable error. To recognise and establish a concept of man's total environment, to stimulate within people the desire to seek the objectives and to promote the means, would seem to be essential. Everyone is aware of major incidents which for a time become headlines and which generated great concern. What tend to go un-noticed are the less dramatic events happening day by day which in total might well prove to be more detrimental. The problems are great and are growing as the complexity of society increases and there seems to be a relationship between the affluence of society and the pollution potential it creates. To bring pollution in its various forms under control and to safeguard man's environment will demand many skills, much effort and, inevitably, considerable expense. The question is bound to arise "Can we afford it" – there is only one answer – "Can we afford not to". Time is not unlimited and there is the ever present danger that the rapid escalation of the quantity and complexity of the by-products of our way of life could outstrip the ability to cope with the consequences. It must be said this is not a plea for more legislation though it is recognised that this might become necessary, it is rather a plea that people will become concerned with the problems of improving the environment and will come to care enough to join in promoting conditions which will benefit all. Must beaches be fouled, wild life needlessly destroyed, the air and rivers increasingly be polluted?

The signs are that the public conscience is being awakened to the dangers and the next year might well see an upsurge of public opinion.

Towards the end of 1969, the Housing Act 1969 became law. This Act can be regarded as a major piece of legislation. Major, in the sense that the scope of the provisions for securing the improvement of the older houses has been extended in a number of ways, most of the restrictions removed, and, from the applicants' point of view, the procedure simplified. It is clear that for the first time the improvement of houses is recognised as being at least as important as the provision of new houses and the role of the improved house as a valuable contribution to the total housing stock of the country has been brought into perspective. Not only are individual houses provided for but provision is made for the declaration of Improvement Areas whereby quite apart from improvements to the dwellings themselves, the Council will be able to effect improvements to the surroundings. It has long been felt that this approach has been needed, modest though the Government contribution to the Council's cost might be considered.

It must be emphasised that the securing of improvements within a chosen area are essentially based upon the co-operation of the owners of properties. Here possibly lies the greatest challenge, certainly where the greatest effort must be made, namely, to "sell" the proposition that an Improvement Area is worthwhile undertaking with benefits for those involved.

As with all legislation, it isn't enough simply to have an Act of Parliament. Courage, imagination and perseverance will be needed and it might well be that the Members and the Officers will experience more than a little frustration. It is to the credit of the Council that the provisions of the new Act have not only been readily appreciated but every support has been given to the Department's efforts to publicise the new Improvement Grants and Improvement Areas. From the Officers' point of view, a great deal of effort is being put into the appraisal of areas in the town to determine how effectively both individual dwellings and areas can be improved. The selection of the first Area must be correct if it is to succeed and in succeeding stimulate other Areas. For this reason, some time must elapse before the Council is able to consider the first Area.

Though it is customary to conclude the introduction to this section of the Annual Report by thanking all who have contributed to the progress achieved, it should not be inferred that this is a matter of routine. It remains a sincere appreciation of the continued efforts of the members of the Department which often extend beyond what could legitimately be asked of them. No less appreciated is the constant co-operation received from other Departments, and the support provided by the Members throughout the year.

Inspection of the Area

SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

	No. of Visits etc.	No. of Notices			
		Infor- mal 1	Statu- tory 2	Complied with	
				1	2
Accidents (O.S.R.P.)	28	7	—	6	—
Accumulations	69	10	—	10	—
Agricultural Premises	11	—	—	—	—
Bakehouses	14	7	—	7	—
Brookcourses	16	—	—	—	—
Butchers	86	24	—	24	—
Cafes	30	13	—	13	—
Canteens (Food Hygiene Regs.)	19	2	—	2	—
(O.S.R.P.)	5	—	—	—	—
Caravans—Non-Gypsy	15	—	—	—	—
—Gypsy	115	—	—	—	—
Catering Establishments	2	2	—	2	—
Cattle Market	2	—	—	—	—
Chemists	1	—	—	—	—
Chimney Height Calculations	16	—	—	—	—
Cinemas	1	—	—	—	—
Clubs	36	9	—	8	—
Combustion Plant	4	—	—	—	—
Condemned Houses	337	—	—	—	—
Confectionery	30	14	—	14	—
Court	10	—	—	—	—
Dairies	20	4	—	4	—
Delivery Vehicles	4	4	—	4	—
Discretionary Grants	73	4	—	4	—
Disinfection	2	—	—	—	—
Disinfestation	5	—	—	—	—
Drains, Sewers	439	29	—	29	—
Flooding	28	—	—	—	—
Food complaints, inc. Visits	117	—	—	—	—
Food Inspection	28	—	—	—	—
Food Manufacturing	2	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	29	—	—	—	—
Food Surrender	62	—	—	—	—
Fried Fish	20	12	—	12	—
Greengrocers	81	15	—	15	—
Grocers	150	42	—	42	—
Hairdressers	17	—	—	—	—
Houses—Multiple Occupation	10	—	—	—	—
Housing—Defects	331	72	1	64	—
—Full Inspection	47	—	14	—	14
—Survey	1,503	—	—	—	—
Ice Cream Shops	37	6	—	6	—
Insects	17	—	—	—	—
Keeping of Animals	4	—	—	—	—
Land Charge Searches	113	—	—	—	—
Licensed Premises	64	12	—	10	—
Market	46	2	—	2	—
Mice	2	—	—	—	—

SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES—continued

	No. of Visits etc.	No. of Notices			
		Infor- mal 1	Statu- tory 2	Complied with	
				1	2
Meat Inspection	855	—	—	—	—
Mortgage Agreements	9	—	—	—	—
Noise	92	9	—	9	—
Notifiable Diseases	38	—	—	—	—
Nuisances—Houses	86	—	—	—	—
—Others	18	6	—	6	—
Odour	60	—	—	—	—
Offensive Trade	100	—	—	—	—
Offices	136	56	—	48	—
Overcrowding	7	—	—	—	—
Pet Shops	22	4	—	4	—
Planning Applications	220	—	—	—	—
Pollution—Air	245	—	—	—	—
Poultry Keeping	2	—	—	—	—
Poultry Processing	52	1	—	—	—
Preserved Foods	8	—	—	—	—
Poison Waste	1	—	—	—	—
Qualification Certificates	10	2	—	—	—
Rats	50	—	—	—	—
Refuse—Accommodation	113	—	—	—	—
—Collection	77	—	—	—	—
Re-housing	9	—	—	—	—
Restaurants	37	7	—	7	—
Riding Establishments	1	—	—	—	—
Sausage Manufacture	1	—	—	—	—
School Facilities	2	—	—	—	—
Scrap Metal Dealers	1	—	—	—	—
Septic Tanks	15	2	—	1	—
Sewage Disposal	1	—	—	—	—
Shops	407	85	—	80	—
Slaughterhouse	10	10	—	9	—
Smoke Observation	98	12	—	12	—
Snack Bars	13	7	—	7	—
Standard Grants	491	27	—	27	—
Standard Grants, Compulsory	3	3	—	—	—
Sub-Standard Families	2	—	—	—	—
Sweet Shops	30	—	—	—	—
Tips	4	—	—	—	—
Unfit Houses	9	—	—	—	—
Verminous Premises	9	—	—	—	—
Void Premises	10	—	—	—	—
Warehouses	9	4	—	4	—
Waste of Water	2	—	—	—	—
Waste Water Closets	2	1	—	1	—
Water Supply	30	7	—	5	—
Wet Fish Shops	5	2	—	2	—
Wholesalers	4	2	—	2	—

Water Supply

The Water Engineer, Mr. G. J. Plant, has kindly supplied the following information:—

“During the year, a major reinforcement of the distribution system in the Eastern Area has been completed, which will ensure an adequate supply to the Hixon, Stowe and Weston areas for the foreseeable future.

Substantial progress has been made with the Weston Jones Scheme, the trunk main being two-thirds completed and the building contract will commence shortly (July, 1970). It is hoped to let a contract for the pumping equipment in the Autumn.

Although a certain amount of building has taken place in Stafford during the past twelve months, it is considerably less than in previous years.

The statement of consumption for the year ended 31st March, 1970, reflects the economic position and the warm summer of 1969.”

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF WATER CONSUMPTION FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH, 1969

	YEAR ENDING 31/3/70		YEAR ENDING 31/3/69		Increase or Decrease in Gallons
	Total in Gallons	Gallons per head per day	Total in Gallons	Gallons per head per day	
Trade purposes (Includes Agri- cultural & Horti- cultural).	656,344,000	30.17 (137.2 litres)	669,882,000	31.97 (145.3 litres)	— 13,538,000
Institutions, Schools, Hospitals.	84,193,000		92,765,000		— 8,572,000
Central Govt. and Local Authority use.	98,019,000		99,360,000		— 1,341,000
Building Works Road Construc- tion, Sewer Flushing etc. (unmetered) ...	20,500,000		25,000,000		— 4,500,000
Domestic purposes ...	758,618,000		704,208,000		+ 54,410,000
	1,617,674,000 (7 353 886m ³)	56.82 (258.3 litres)	1,591,215,000 (7 233 599m ³)	57.36 (260.7 litres)	+ 26,459,000 (120 287m ³)

Based on an estimated population supplied of 76,000 (1969)
78,000 (1970)

Decrease shown thus— Increase shown thus +
Number of meters in use at 31st March, 1970 = 1,547.

Eighteen samples of water were submitted to the Chemical Laboratory for analysis.

Details of the chemical analysis of typical samples of water are as follows:—

	Samples submitted in the 4th Quarter		
	Gnosall Pumping Station	Shug- borough Pumping Station	Milford Pumping Station
	Parts per Million		
pH Value	7.3	7.7	7.5
Total solid matter dried at 180°C.	505.0	225.0	395.0
Free and Saline Ammonia ...	0.03	0.02	0.03
Albuminoid	0.03	0.02	0.04
Nitrite Nitrogen	Nil	Nil	Nil
Chlorine present as Chloride ...	26.0	49.0	97.0
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. at 27°C.	0.20	0.05	0.40
Appearance	} Clear and Colourless	Clear and	Clear and
Injurious metallic contamination—		Colourless	Colourless
Total Hardness	400.0	146.0	230.0
Carbonate Hardness	248.0	96.0	164.0
Fluorine	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total Residual Chlorine	Nil	Nil	Nil

Testing does not stop at determining the quality – the safety must also be guaranteed. To this end a further 75 samples were submitted for bacteriological examination. Of these, 37 were taken during distribution, 38 at the reservoir both of the raw water and following chlorination. All were satisfactory.

Public Swimming Baths

The main pool is 80 feet 6 inches long and 33 feet wide, the depth being 3 feet to 6 feet. Total water capacity is 86,000 gallons. Water is supplied initially from the town’s mains and re-circulated through the treatment plant, the capacity of which ensures a complete change of water every 2½ hours. Before re-entry to the main pool, the water is passed through rapid filters, heated and chlorinated.

Sauna Baths

3,367 patrons took advantage of the Sauna Bath facilities.

Drainage and Sewerage

The Borough Engineer has kindly supplied the following information:—

Obstructions

Foul water drain obstructions are attended to from the Corporation Depot.

Sewage Disposal

Although the major portion of the Sewage Works Extensions were completed during 1969, the balancing tanks and storm water tanks are due to come into service early in 1970. Phase I Extensions have been designed to deal with a dry weather flow of 3.76 m.g.d. from a projected population of 67,200. The population of the catchment area by the end of 1969 was estimated to be 63,000. Due to the fact that the flow recorder at the works has been inoperative for some considerable time, it is not possible to give an accurate flow figure for the above period.

Tankering of sewage sludge to farm land has continued and from a total raw sludge yield of 6,892,695 gallons, some 4,929,600 gallons of digested sludge were disposed of by this system.

Trade effluent consent was issued to a further three dischargers, whilst discharge was discontinued from three other dischargers. The total number of consents in effect during 1969 for the discharge of effluent to the public foul sewer was 30.

Difficulties during the above period have been experienced with regard to the operation of the sludge digestion plant and this was thought at one time to be due to synthetic detergents. A certain amount of work was carried out by the Water Pollution Research Laboratory in order to ascertain the reason for periodic failures, but, unfortunately, they were unable to provide any factual evidence that this was due to synthetic detergents. They did indicate that difficulties with sludge digesters in other parts of the country were taking place due to the discharge of very small amounts of chlorinated hydrocarbons. Every effort has been made to ensure that chlorinated hydrocarbons were excluded from the sewage system.

Towards the end of 1969 improved operations of the sludge digestion plant were made possible as a result of sludge consolidation prior to digestion, thus producing a fairly high solid content with the digester. It is felt that this has been beneficial to the process of digestion, since it has been possible to maintain a fairly low level of volatile acid content during the period the digester has carried a high solid content. Some of the periodic failures of the digester have been thought to be due to the ingress of chromium at the works and, whilst every effort is being made to eliminate such random discharges, it is very difficult on the system the size of Stafford to be able to do this with any degree of satisfaction.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspec- tions	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sec- tions 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	4	4	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	174	38	11	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding Outworkers' premises)	10	12	12	—
TOTAL ...	188	54	15	—

2 — Defects Found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Re-medied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness ...	8	8	—	3	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation ...	2	2	—	1	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Convenience :					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	3	3	—	2	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork) ...	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	13	13	—	6	—

3 — Outworkers

Nature of Work (1)	SECTION 110			SECTION 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110(1)(c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing (Making apparel (etc. (Cleaning (and (Washing	5	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

The following table shows the work done during the year in connection with the destruction of rats and mice in the Borough. Presentation of the statistics in the table is in the form required by the Ministry.

Continued emphasis is put upon early discovery of infestation in the effort to secure more speedy and effective control and to achieve this, the co-operation of the public is essential.

	TYPE OF PROPERTY	
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
PROPERTIES OTHER THAN SEWERS		
1. Number of properties in district ..	16,682	11
2. (a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	798	20
(b) Number infested by (i) Rats ..	199	20
(ii) Mice ..	52	—
3. (a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification ..	39	1
(b) Number infested by (i) Rats ..	13	1
(ii) Mice ..	4	1

Sewers

4. Sewers infested by rats during the year Nil.

Housing

1. *Council Houses Certified Unfit:*
18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 28 South Walls
2. *Houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made:*
7, 8 Nursery Lane
22 Beacon Street
44 Stone Road
11 Water Street
3. *Houses Demolished:*
FORMAL
4, 6, 7, 21 Red Lion Street
3, 4, 5, 6 Friars Road
14, 15, 16, 19, 20 Sash Street
30, 31, 32, 33 Wright Street
1, 2 South Walls
20 Mill Street
6, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 28 South Walls
29, 30, 31, 32 Greyfriars Place

INFORMAL
28, 29, 30, 31 Victoria Street
3, 4, 7, 18, 40, 43, 45 Blythe Road
4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 33 Glebelands
11, 14, 15, 24 Penkvale Road
2 Gayhurst
1, 2, 3 Eleys Place
5 Reason Road
4. *Clearance Areas Represented:*
Clearance Area No. 52 – 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 Gaol Road
Clearance Area No. 53 – 34, 35, 36 Gaol Road
5. *Where rehousing took place:*

Individual Unfit Houses	..	..	..	2
Clearance Area Houses	..	..	..	4
Council-owned Houses	..	..	..	1

Rent Act, 1957—Certificates of Disrepair

No Certificates of Disrepair were issued in 1969.

**Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, et seq.—Discretionary
Improvement Grants**

Six applications were received, three of which were withdrawn and seven completed. The grants paid totalled £1,736 10s. 3d. and the total value of the work involved was £5,383 10s. 9d.

House Purchase and Housing Act, 1957, et seq.—Standard Grants

With the coming into force of the Housing Act, 1969, considerable reorganisation within the Department was undertaken. Since the new Standard Grants provide higher payments, all outstanding applicants were given the opportunity of withdrawing their old applications and submitting new ones to secure the additional benefits.

Thirty-two applications were received, one of which was refused and three being withdrawn and re-submitted under the Housing Act, 1969. Twenty-six were completed. The grants paid totalled £3,213 18s. 8d. for the completed works and the cost of the works involved was £8,356 1s. 2d.

Housing Act, 1969—Qualification Certificates

Eighteen applications for Qualification Certificates were received during 1969.

Moveable Dwellings—Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960

During the year no further licences were issued authorising the use of land as caravan sites. Constant checks have been made throughout the year to ensure that unauthorised stationing of caravans does not become established.

There are three licences remaining in force.

Disinfestation of Houses

During the year five houses were disinfested for vermin.

Closet Accommodation

It is estimated that there are now 218 waste water closets in the Borough.

There were 2 conversions carried out with the aid of a Grant of £12 10s. 0d. each.

During the year 4 houses were demolished in which waste water closets were utilised. Efforts continue to try to secure the abolition of these long outmoded appliances, but there does seem to be reluctance as long as they continue to function.

The Disease of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957

There are now three licences in force. No licences were issued during the year and the installations were visited to ensure that swill boiling is effectively carried out.

Offensive Trades

There is one Gut-Scraper registered and his premises are within the curtilage of a semi-public slaughterhouse.

Atmospheric Pollution

Daily readings of the solid and gaseous pollution of the air have continued throughout the year, using the apparatus installed at Rising Brook. The monthly average results are given in the tables below together with those of the previous year for comparison.

1968 Atmospheric Pollution Recordings

Smoke

<i>ug</i> / m ³	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Daily Average ...	85	123	60	65	49	29	31	23	37	52	106	175
Highest Day ...	204	313	130	148	96	71	51	41	98	159	274	398
Ratio Sm/SO ₂ ...	0.82	0.61	0.67	0.89	0.72	0.38	0.54	0.50	0.76	0.80	0.80	0.97

Sulphur Dioxide

<i>ug</i> / m ³	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Daily Average ...	104	184	90	79	68	89	63	48	49	61	127	171
Highest Day ...	204	534	424	202	144	224	101	83	101	213	257	291

1969 Atmospheric Pollution Recordings

Smoke

<i>ug</i> / m ³	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Daily Average ...	111	112	136	48	36	28	18	20	30	71	58	105
Highest Day ...	262	365	493	194	116	57	54	35	88	226	138	305
Ratio Sm/SO ₂ ...	1.06	0.81	0.79	0.58	0.53	0.40	0.47	0.43	0.50	0.99	1.01	0.82

Sulphur Dioxide

<i>ug</i> / m ³	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Daily Average ...	105	139	173	83	68	71	38	46	59	77	57	128
Highest Day ...	202	464	370	190	164	119	84	76	128	291	173	182

Scrap Metal Dealers Act, 1964

There are eight scrap metal dealers registered under the above Act.

Pet Animals Act, 1951

Seven licences were issued during the year to persons to keep Pet Shops.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

The following premises are registered:—

Preparation of sausage, etc.	..	..	30
Sale of ice cream in pre-pack containers			133
Fish Frying	..	..	15

The principal trades of food shops in the Borough are as follows:—

	The number of premises	The number of premises fitted to comply with Regulation 6	The number of premises to which Regulation 19 applies	The number of premises fitted to comply with Regulation 19
General	76	76	30	29
Grocery	43	43	43	42
Greengrocers ..	14	14	14	14
Butchers	37	37	37	37
Fishmongers ..	5	5	5	5
Confectioners ..	13	13	13	13
Sweet Shops ..	9	9	8	8
Cafes	32	32	32	32

Meat and Other Foods—Slaughtering Licences

9 renewals and 3 provisional licences were issued = total 12.
Number of Slaughterhouse Licences = 2.

Slaughtering Facilities

The Inspectors participate in a weekly rota, this being the fairest way of sharing the overtime and weekend duty which is entailed. A typical week for the Inspector at the larger slaughterhouse means starting work every morning, including Sunday, before eight o'clock, and on the weekdays finishing at about six o'clock in the evening, having had a lunch break of perhaps half-an-hour. It is hard work, both physically and mentally, demanding a tough constitution and unwavering concentration in conditions that have to be experienced to be appreciated.

The Slaughterhouse Act, 1958

The Slaughterhouse (Hygiene) Regulations, 1958

The Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations, 1958

Carcases Received, Inspected and Condemned

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	7,321	881	17	14,439	18,289
Number Inspected	7,321	881	17	14,439	18,289
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS. Whole carcases condemned	2	1	1	19	28
Portions of carcases with Organs	206	10	2	18	542
Organs only	1,628	335	—	1,253	1,733
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	25.08	39.27	17.65	8.93	12.59
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY. Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Portions of carcases with Organs	—	—	—	—	329
Organs only	—	—	—	—	2
Percentage of the Number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	1.84

Total weight of meat condemned — 30 tons 1 cwt. 37 lbs.
Cysticercus Bovis was found in 37 animals.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Registration and General Inspections

(1) Class of premises	(2) Number of premises newly registered during the year	(3) Total number of registered premises at end of year	(4) Number of regis- tered premises receiving one or more general inspections during the year
Offices	11	162	117
Retail shops	23	338	268
Wholesale shops ware- houses	2	23	9
Catering establishments open to the public	3	51	36
Fuel storage depots ..	—	5	2
TOTAL	39	579	432

Number of visits of all kinds (including General Inspections) by Inspectors to Registered Premises—626.

Analysis of Persons Employed in Registered Premises by Workplace

Class of workplace (1)	Number of persons employed (2)
Offices	1,668
Retail shops	1,963
Wholesale departments warehouses ..	171
Catering establishments open to the public	568
Canteens	16
Fuel storage depots	50
TOTAL ..	4,436
TOTAL MALES ..	1,700
TOTAL FEMALES ..	2,736

Notification of Accidents

During 1969, of 9 notified accidents, 9 were investigated. 2 concerned adult males. 7 concerned adult females. 1 of the accidents occurred in a catering establishment and 8 were in retail shop premises. None of the accidents was fatal. One of the accidents resulted in a successful prosecution.

Unfit Food

Certificates were issued confirming the unfitness of foods reported to the Department by Provision Merchants in the town.

The items were:—

67 tins Meat, 1,513 pkts. frozen Meat, 422 frozen Meat Pies, 9 Roast Dinners, 53 Sausage Rolls, 104 Chickens, 67 Fowl, 133 lbs. Sausage, 35 lbs. Kidneys, 246 lbs. Liver, 947 lbs. Meat, 94 lbs. Bacon, 2,794 pkts. frozen Fish, 12 tins Fish, 108 lbs. Sea Food, 1 jar Shrimps, 193 lbs. Fish, 30 lbs. Prunes, 244 tins Fruit, 92 tins Fruit Juice, 1 tin Junior Food, 11 cartons Frozen Fruit, 1 can Pie Filling, 1 tin Apple Sauce, 1 jar Tomato Sauce, 2,160 pkts. frozen Vegetables, 42 tins Vegetables, 11 pkts. Potato Croquets, 1 pkt. Potato Fry, 1 carton Dried Mixed Vegetables, 7 tins Dessert, 63 pkts. frozen Pastry, 183 cartons frozen Mousse, 86 pkts. frozen cream cakes, 11 frozen Gateaux, 2 jars Jam, 4 jars Pickle, 1 tin Evaporated Milk, 4 tins Cream, 67 cartons Ice Cream, 15 cartons Iced Lollipops, 1 tin Spaghetti.

**MILK AND DAIRIES (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1959,
AND OTHER ASSOCIATED MILK LEGISLATION**

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963

No. of Dealer’s Licences in force for the sale of Untreated Milk	.. .. .	8
No. of Dealer’s Licences in force for the sale of Pasteurised Milk	.. .. .	39
No. of Dealer’s Licences in force for the sale of Sterilised Milk	.. .. .	41
No. of Dealer’s Licences in force for the sale of Ultra Heat Treated Milk	.. .. .	7

ANALYSIS OF ALL PERSONS RETAILING MILK IN THE BOROUGH	NUMBER
RETAILERS OF UNTREATED MILK :—	
Milk from own cows	3
Milk from cows of other producers	5
RETAILERS OF HEAT TREATED MILK :—	
Retailers receiving milk from licensed Pasteurising Plant which is within the Borough	Nil
Retailers receiving milk from Pasteurised or Sterilised Plants outside the Borough	42

Sampling of Milk

During the year samples of the various milks were regularly submitted to the Public Analyst for testing for adulteration or deficiencies, and to the Public Health Laboratory Service for bacteriological examination.

Submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service, Stafford, for bacteriological test were:—

97 samples submitted of which 8 failed the methylene blue test and 1 sample was void. The failures were reported to the appropriate quarters and subsequent follow-up samples proved to be satisfactory. 23 samples were submitted for biological examination for the presence of tubercle bacilli. All were negative.

Designation	No. of Samples taken	Satis.	Unsatisfactory		T.T. Test
			Methylene Blue Test	Phospha-tase Test	
Untreated	25	20	5	—	—
Pasteurised	49	45	3	—	—
Sterilised	23	23	—	—	—
	97	88	8	—	—

25 samples were submitted for examination for the presence of Brucella Abortus. The results were as follows:—

Brucella Abortus		
Ring Test Negative	Ring Test Positive	Brucella Isolated
25	—	—

The milk samples submitted for Chemical Analysis are as follows:—

79 samples of milk. One sample was found to have a deficiency in fat. The appropriate action was taken.

ICE CREAM SAMPLING

<i>Grade 1</i>		<i>Grade 2</i>		<i>Grade 3</i>		<i>Grade 4</i>
26	..	2	..	8	..	—

Of 38 samples taken, 2 samples were void. A further 24 samples were submitted on an experimental basis but the Laboratory was unable to classify the results.

SAMPLING OF OTHER FOODS

Samples of various foods were submitted to the Public Analyst during 1969.

103 samples were submitted for Chemical Analysis:—

Packet Soups (2); Christmas Pudding (1); Honey (2); Junior Foods (3); Ground Almonds (1); Mashed Potato Mix (1); Sultanas (1); Marzipan (1); Gravy Mix (1); Chinese Meals (2); Indian Meals (1); Salad Cream (1); Yogurt (2); Peanut Butter (1); Instant Tea (1); Chipped Potatoes (3 lbs.); Malted Milk (2); Dessicated Coconut (1); Cake Mix (2); Jams (6); Canned Fish (2); Mincemeat (1); Marmalade (3); Meat Pies (1); Canned Meats (15); Low Calorie Drinks (5); Fruit Drinks (9); Canned Lagers & Shandy (4); Desserts (5); Cooking Oils (3); Canned Fruit (1); Butter (1 lb.); Coffee (1); Cream (7); Margarine (1); Tomato Puree (2); Sausage ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb.); Frozen Meats (1); Custard Powder (1); Pie Fillings (2); Instant Low Fat Milk (1); Sandwich Spreads (2).

All were satisfactory except the following informal samples:—

Christmas Pudding – Deficiency of the proper proportion of Fat. Representations were made to the manufacturers.

2 samples of Cream Packet Soup – Deficiency of the proper proportion of Fat. Representations were made to the manufacturers.

1 sample of canned fruit – Hydrogen Gas was found to be present which produced a slight metallic taste – not harmful.

